Keyword: Project team

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|  | LITURATURE REVIEW |  |  |
| TITLE | Perceived time pressure and social processes in project teams. | Assessing team climate in project teams | Effect of a virtual project team environment on communication –related project risk |
| KEYWORD | Project team | Project team | Project team (science direct) |
| PROBLEM STATEMENT | -Find out how time pressure relates to job satisfaction and estimated goal achievement and how team processes [team support for the goal, cooperation and collective ability] affect the potential effect of time pressure. | -Find out how research projects that will help define e-ethical leadership for virtual project teams and how it differs from traditional project team leadership. | -To find out how level of project risk vary with specific features  of the knowledge being shared and its transfer process. |
| RESEARCH OBJECTIVES | - To investigate how time pressure relates to job satisfaction and estimated goal achievement.  - to investigate how team processes [team support for the goal, cooperation and collective ability] affect the potential effect of time pressure.  -to examine whether prior effects remain when task complexity has been controlled for. | -To identify secondary literature on e-ethics and how this new area of business ethics may affect the leaders of virtual project teams  -research projects that will help define e-ethical leadership for virtual project teams and how it differs from traditional project team leadership | -investigate how levels of project risk vary with specific features  of the knowledge being shared and its transfer process. |
| SCOPE STUDY 1) WHERE  2) WHO  3) WHEN | -Stefan Nordqvist,  Svante Hovmark  -5 July 2002 | -Robert Loo  -25 March 2003 | -April H. Reed -Linda V. Knight  -2 September 2009 |
| LITURATURE REVIEW | - Time and transition in work teams: toward a model of group development by C. Gerick.  -Strategies for team survival in an organization by D.G Ancona. | -This paper provides a literature review that may be used as a starting point for research projects that will help define e-ethical leadership for virtual project teams and how it differs from traditional project team leadership. | - Identification and knowledge of project risk factors has  been cited as a method of decreasing the severity and the impact of risk (Boehm, 1991).  - |
| METHODOLOGY | -Questionnaire  -participant | -Questionnaire  - involved 44 four-person teams of management undergraduates | -Open-ended question -interview -survey questionnaire |
| RESULT/ FINDING | -The results from the regression analysis show that job  satisfaction was negatively predicted, although only slightly, by time pressure.  -The results of this study indicate that time pressure in  itself has a slightly negative influence on job satisfaction and estimated goal fulfillment. | -The responses on the five-point scale to the evaluation question, ‘‘Have you improved your ‘team skills’ by participating in this team?’’, were positive at Time 1  (M=3.57, S.D.=0.97) and Time 2 (M=3.87, S.D.=1.01) with a statistically significant, albeit small improvement in  mean score at Time 2 (t=1.66, df=167, P<0.05). | -The results refute our original hypothesis, H1, that there would be significant differences between virtual and collocated software projects for this communication-related  risk factor.  -Almost half (48%) of virtual project participants and 40% of co-located project participants indicated this  type of risk had a major impact on their project. About a third (35%) of virtual project participants and 36% of collocated project participants felt this risk caused a minor impact. |